

The Intelligencer,

Published Daily, Except Sunday.

TERMS:
 For Year, by Mail, Postage Prepaid.
 DAILY (SIX DAYS IN THE WEEK).....\$6.00
 DAILY (THREE DAYS IN THE WEEK).....4.00
 DAILY (TWO DAYS IN THE WEEK).....2.00
 DAILY (ONE MONTH)......60
 WEEKLY (ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE).....1.00
 WEEKLY (SIX MONTHS)......60

The Daily Intelligencer is delivered by carriers in Wheeling and adjacent towns at 15 cents per week.

Persons wishing to subscribe to the DAILY INTELLIGENCER can do so by sending in their orders to the INTELLIGENCER office on postal card or otherwise. They will be punctually served by carriers.

Tributes of Respect and Obituary Notices, 50 cents per line.

Correspondence containing important news collected from every part of the surrounding country.

Rejected communications will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

INTELLIGENCER PUB. CO.,

PROPRIETORS,
 25 AND 27 FOURTEENTH STREET,
 WHEELING.

[The INTELLIGENCER, embracing its several editions, is entered in the Postoffice at Wheeling, W. Va., as second-class matter.]

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
 Editorial Rooms 823, Counting Room 822.

The Intelligencer

WHEELING, OCTOBER 16, 1894.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.
 First District—B. B. DOYENER, of Ohio County.
 Second District—J. A. G. DAYTON, of Barbour Co.
 Third District—J. H. HULLING, of Kanawha Co.
 Fourth District—WARREN MILLER, of Jackson Co.
 FOR STATE SENATOR—FIRST DISTRICT.
 N. F. WHITAKER.
 FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
 JOSEPH C. BRADY.
 ABRAHAM STAMM.
 ALEX. R. CAMPBELL.
 G. O. SMITH.
 FOR JUDGE OF THE CRIMINAL COURT.
 T. J. HUGUS.
 FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.
 JAMES C. LEWIS.

Wilson's Betrayal of His State.

Governor W. A. MacCorkle is something of a Democrat himself. While the Wilson bill was under consideration by the ways and means committee, the governor headed a delegation of Democrats who went to Washington to protest against free coal. Here is in part what he said to the committee:

"I do ask that this committee will not lay its hands upon the industry which will paralyze my beautiful state and render sterile her fair valleys. . . . If you take the tariff off coal, which is less in proportion than the average duties on other commodities, you are putting aside the refinement of theories and controversies, the great proposition remains that you will hurt every man, woman and child engaged in the coal industry. Therefore, I say, take your hands off the tariff on coal, and leave it as it is."

Notwithstanding this protest, and similar protests that went up from every coal region in the country, from Democrats and Republicans, the bill passed the house with coal on the free list, and finally passed both houses with the 75 cent duty reduced to 40 cents. And now Mr. Wilson gives notice that before tariff reform is complete coal must be placed on the free list.

Governor MacCorkle, ex-Governor Fleming, ex-United States Senator Davis and others, who protested against free coal are not the only Democrats who have given utterance to the sentiment that the present Democratic policy toward this great industry is ruinous. Fortunately we have the records showing that Mr. Wilson himself was, previous to the time he became the father of a tariff measure, in favor of protecting coal.

On May 5, 1884, in a speech in Congress on the Morrison bill, which may be found in the Appendix to Vol. 15, part 6 of the Congressional Record, Mr. Wilson expressed himself as follows:

"To take any great interest and transfer it suddenly to the free list is to hold it tributary to the rest of the world. . . . The tariff is made to be made so gradually as not to wreck, to disturb, or to alarm any of our great industries, and this, return toward a peace tariff ought to be made by even progress and on a scale of justice to all. This bill would permit reciprocal free coal with Canada, I think, little more to be carried out, free coal from England, coal is now free, so far as the foreign and coastwise trade is concerned, having otherwise a duty of 75 cents a ton, which is less than 20 per cent ad valorem under a tariff which generalizes in duty of 40 per cent. Should we proceed to the consideration of this bill by sections, I shall present to the committee such facts and figures as will bear fully on the question, and I have every confidence—indeed, I may add, I have every assurance that can now be given—that this irregularity and discrimination will be corrected and the interests of my own state share only in the general fortune of all."

We thus see that Mr. Wilson was more concerned for the interests of his own state in 1884 than he was in 1894. As late as 1888 he also opposed free coal in the Mills bill, and in 1889, in a joint discussion with Gen. W. H. H. Flick, he declared that he was as much in favor of protected coal and lumber and wool as the general was. Mr. Wilson was a candidate for reelection then, and he knew that he could not be elected if he declared in favor of putting these articles on the free list. In every campaign in this state he has been asked the question, and has on the stump publicly pledged himself to fight every effort for free coal and lumber.

Only a year ago, in November, 1893, the Fairmont Index, the leading Democratic paper, of the Second district, published in the heart of the Upper Monongahela coal field, thus reminded Mr. Wilson of these pledges:

"Times may have changed. The tariff on coal may now be a protection tariff and should be so protected, but we have seen two hundred miners marching our streets shouting for William L. Wilson, because he claimed that the coal was a revenue tariff and for that reason was retained in the Mills bill, and that he would see that it was not disturbed, not one of whom would have been in the procession nor have supported Mr. Wilson had they known he would favor the placing of coal on the free list."

But these miners were deceived in Mr. Wilson. They have discovered that his promise was only to catch their votes. He has proven false to every pledge, and it is a significant fact that this year there are no "processions of miners shouting for William L. Wilson," as in the years the Index referred to.

Mr. Wilson, like his party, was elected to office through false promises. His record, like the record of his party, has been one of broken pledges and the betrayal of his people. To-day Mr. Wilson is billed to speak to the same miners

who are described in the above extract from the district. How will he render to them an account of his stewardship?

Then and Now.
 The American Economist has made a careful investigation into the business conditions of the United States this year as compared with 1892. The report may be briefly summarized in the statement that there were during the first six months 45 per cent less wages earned this year than in the first six months of 1892; there was no work for 30 per cent of the people; the output of the factories decreased by 44 per cent; average earnings fell off by \$55 per head—all of which means that billions of dollars less money circulated.

The report of the Economist was based on reports received from 320 different employers of labor, who are able to find work for 20,800 fewer hands this year than in 1892, and confirm the general estimate for the entire country given in the table. These 320 employers paid almost \$8,000,000 less money for wages, and their output, or the amount of business, was one-half less than during the first six months of 1892.

The report further shows, says the Economist, that the average earnings of each wage earner between January 1 and June 30, 1892, was \$250. The average earnings of each wage earner during the corresponding six months of this year was \$195. Thus there was a loss of \$55 to every one of those individuals who were employed.

The year 1892 was the most prosperous year the country has experienced, and was two years after the passage of the McKinley law. The year 1890, was also a Republican year and the year in which the Republican tariff bill passed congress. There were no business disturbances while the bill was pending, because the business world knew that the tariff was in the hands of its friends and there was no fear that American interests would suffer by the legislation. In that year there were, according to the census, a million and a half more people employed than there were this year, while the Democratic party was at work breaking down our home market defenses.

For the purpose of intelligent comparison, the following tables are submitted:

CENSUS OF 1892.		CENSUS OF 1894.	
Hands employed.....	4,711,832	Hands employed.....	4,711,832
Wages earned.....	\$2,282,821,363	Wages earned.....	\$1,027,370,469
Product value.....	9,370,107,621	Product value.....	4,127,847,555
Cost of material.....	5,158,865,553	Cost of material.....	2,308,952,115
Hands idle.....	1,413,550	Hands idle.....	1,413,550
Wages lost.....	\$1,255,450,902	Wages lost.....	\$1,255,450,902
Product not made.....	4,212,847,555	Product not made.....	4,212,847,555
Material not used.....	2,308,952,115	Material not used.....	2,308,952,115

The figures for 1894 are made up from the various trade reports and government statistics. They are startling facts, and should be studied by every reader.

Not the "Garbled" Extract.
 Here is what Mr. Wilson said at the London banquet regarding our tariff defenses. It is not the alleged "garbled" statement, but is taken from the London Times report, which Mr. Wilson commends as a full and fair account of the banquet:

"Our protectionists have been building defenses to keep up and other nations from competing with us in our home market. The tariff reforms are breaking down these defenses to let us compete in all the markets of the world. Now, when released from such vicious laws, there will be a new era and a revival of the American merchant marine, as well as a steady increase in our exports."

This quotation of what Mr. Wilson said, according to the Times, doesn't make out a much better case for him than the alleged garbled extract. Of course, the home market having been shared with Great Britain, we will have to build ships and have to go on a tour of the world in search of foreign trade to increase our exports. This would be the natural result of our having given up our home market to the cheap labor products of Europe.

Then, suppose we find these "markets of the world." What are we going to do when we find foreign goods there, made by labor so much cheaper than our own that we cannot compete unless our own wage-earners are placed on the same level? This is a question that has often been asked, but there has been no satisfactory response.

"The markets of the world" cry is a seductive bait to the thoughtless. Let us take care of our home market first.

Mr. ISADOR STRAUSS, the importer who spoke at the London banquet tendered to Mr. Wilson, is advertised to speak in Wheeling Friday night. Mr. Strauss is an enthusiastic free trader. All importers are. It is to their interest to be. Mr. Strauss has accumulated a fortune by importing foreign goods to compete with the products of American labor. Under a Democratic tariff his profits will be largely increased.

A CHARLESTON correspondent of the Register publishes a long list of prominent Kanawha county Republicans who were once Democrats. Just what he objects of the correspondent is in advertising in the Democratic organ that so many Democrats have left the free trade party and joined the party of protection does not appear.

The Pan-Handle railroad, which enters this city, has taken off twenty-seven of its sixty-seven freight crews. This, of course, is additional evidence of a great business revival. To say anything else would be "howling calamity."

The London chamber of commerce banqueted William L. Wilson. How many American chambers of commerce have tendered him receptions?

The London chamber of commerce banqueted William L. Wilson. In the town of Sheffield, England, William McKinley was burned in effigy.

Alone Their Only Weapon.

The Wheeling Register nor the Democratic party can gain nothing by that journal's intemperate abuse of Hon. B. B. Doyener. He is met wherever he goes by the crowds of the business men of the country, and his plain practical, business talk incites the Register's ire. In not one single instance do they at-

tempt to answer any of his arguments, but seek by their frenzied and senseless vituperation to prejudice voters against the Republican cause.

FACTS TO THINK ABOUT.

Captain Danford on the Financial Record of the Republican Party—The Eloquence of Truth.

Captain Danford, who is going to be the next congressman from our neighboring district over in Ohio, is making an effective campaign, and in all his speeches gives his hearers something to think about. The following on the financial record of the Republican party should be read by every voter:

"Now I am not here to-day to enter into any lengthy discussion of money or money matters. I want to give you one or two thoughts on this subject—matters that you can take home and think about. If I were to ask the old men in the audience to designate the time in our history when we had the best business we ever had in Ohio, I think they would tell me that it was in the years immediately succeeding the late war, '65, '66, '67 and '68. Land brought more money by the acre than at any other time in our history, the commodities of the farm brought better prices, and labor was paid as high and perhaps higher wages than at any other time in the history of our country. Business was brisk and times were good. We were building railroads, towns and cities and everybody was going on—faced to the future. After the war had closed we were going on with rapid strides towards national prosperity and greatness."

"No one complained to his neighbor and nobody complained of the scarcity of money. There was plenty of it. It circulated and did business hourly. At that time we had a population of about 34,000,000, and we had a circulation per capita of less than \$19.00. We had about \$750,000,000—the greenback, the national bank-note and fractional currency—we had no other. There was not a piece of coin in circulation. There was not a state bank note. There was not a dollar of foreign currency of any kind. Yet with this money we did a great business and that gave us the good times that we refer to when we talk about the good times in this country."

"We now have the population of 66,000,000; we have double the currency in circulation. We have a circulation outside of the treasury of about \$1,500,000,000. The treasury now holds in the neighborhood of \$500,000,000 more. We have a circulation per capita of between \$22 and \$23 for each man, woman and child in the land—\$4 or \$5 more than we had in 1868. We have national bank notes, silver certificates, gold and silver coin, and other bank notes, demand notes and the like, that you find in your pocketbook from time to time. You have a total of money in circulation outside of what is held in reservation by the treasury, of between \$22 and \$23 per capita and yet money is scarce and the Populists tell us that we must have more money."

EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE.

On the Business Conditions of the Southern States—Comparison of Prices.

An instance of southern conditions is shown in the case of a new mica mill that was opened in the spring of 1893, beginning operation on a contract calling for its entire production for six months. This mill shut down November 1, 1894, and since then has not sold one pound of mica, in spite of the fact that it is being offered at 40 per cent less money than the price of a year ago. That part of the south is all right, and will give a good Republican majority.

The effect of the new tariff on sugar and the abolition of the bounty is such as to compel the small producers and owners of open kettle factories in Louisiana to close their works and sell their sugar cane to refiners at a price that will hardly cover expenses. These people will have to discharge half their hands at the close of the season, intending to abandon the culture of cane. There never were so many idle hands during August and September.

The higher price of sugar has advanced the price of candy in Louisiana. The increase is added to the wholesale price, as well as a small percentage which the retailer also adds. The consumers not only pay more for candy owing to the duty on sugar, but large prices for the work of the manufacturer and retailer. The reason given for charging this extra percentage is that the sales are smaller and the cost of manufacture is correspondingly greater.

In North Carolina the pay roll of large manufacturing companies is 33 per cent less than in 1892. Meetings of Democratic clubs have been failures, some men taking women and children with them in order to make up anything like a respectable attendance. Of course, these facts are not telegraphed to papers elsewhere. A factory in Carthage, N. C., has done no work since the passage of the new tariff bill. A lumber firm has discharged 25 per cent of its hands and expects to close. Wages are being cut everywhere. The price of farming products is lower than ever before known, but sugar and coffee, which the poor man has to buy, are higher. A fair election and an honest count should carry North Carolina for the Republicans.

The lumber dealers of Leslie county, Kentucky, are said to have lost at least \$50,000 owing to the Gorman tariff. Farm hands in the same state who used to receive \$1.50 per foot for sawn logs delivered at Frankfort are now getting from 75 cents to \$1. Sheep that sold for \$2 to \$2.50 in 1892 now bring \$1. Every branch of business has decreased one-half since President Harrison's administration. The people cannot pay their taxes and hundreds of Democrats are deserting their party.

A pipe and foundry company that was started in Virginia in 1892 has since been trying to work up to its capacity, but during the last twelve months prices have been low and no manufacturer has been able to get a new dollar for an old one. Wages have been reduced on an average of 20 per cent during the last year in this factory, which employs 3,000 men. In Green county business has been greatly injured. What sold at 45¢ a bushel, horses and cattle at half price. Although the Democrats have been in full and complete control of Washington for the past two years, and in Richmond for twenty years, yet they have the hardihood to assert that the Republicans have brought about the present deplorable condition of the country. With an honest election law the Republicans would elect at least three-fourths of the congressmen of Virginia.

What the People Want.

Doyener will keep on gaining votes as long as Howard continues to make speeches. The people of this district want a statesman to represent them and not a man who is chasing a dream of his boyhood that he says will land him in the white house.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PRESTON DEMOCRATS

Failed to Mass for the Terra Alta Mass Meeting Saturday.

TERRA ALTA, W. VA., Oct. 13.—The Democratic mass meeting which has been so extensively advertised to be held here to-day was a complete failure in every respect. The crowd was very small, only numbering 80, and one-half of that number were Republicans and boys, and ladies were clear out of the question—not one to be seen when the speakers took the floor. One thing noticed there was the little enthusiasm in the crowd and they were not at all contented with the speakers. They offer nothing new. They only beg the re-election of William L. Wilson. They are presenting the same views they did in '92, but the intelligent Democrats of this county are on to their old dodge.

The first man on the floor was Col. Arnett, then Mr. Blanchard, of Michigan, then Mr. Murphy, of Washington. Arnett spoke for about one hour and he, seeing that his argument was having no effect, introduced Mr. Blanchard, of Michigan, who did no better. Then came Mr. Murphy, of Washington, D. C., who was a failure also and when he finished he found the hall almost empty. It is conceded by the Democrats that this day's work has made votes for the Republican party. No one voted to be surprised when old Preston county marches in on the 6th of November to the tune of 2,000 majority for Dayton. Col. Bill Lavelle, chairman of the county Democratic committee, was here with his post-office crew, Brown, Fox and Dent.

There was an old '46 Democrat who, after he had heard Col. Arnett's speech, was out trying to sell the wool he had on hand for two years at an advance price, but he failed to find any merchant who was fool enough to offer him over 15¢ a pound, so he went home without selling and convinced that W. L. Wilson and the Democratic party were not the farmers' friend. There was a Hungarian band of two pieces on the street during the speaking which drew a larger crowd than the speakers. In all the whole thing was a complete failure.

"Bill Nye."

One Year of Free Trade.

American Economist.

It would seem that we had explored every avenue through which the results of our investigation of the business conditions of the country could be regarded, but it has occurred to us that an interesting comparison may be made with the census returns of 1890, and this we have done, as follows:

	Census, 1890.	Loss in 1894.	Total Loss.
Hands employed.....	4,711,832	45	1,413,550
Wages earned.....	\$2,282,821,363	45	\$1,027,370,469
Product value.....	9,370,107,621	41	4,127,847,555
Cost of material.....	5,158,865,553	44	2,308,952,115

Leading Reorganization.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 15.—The latest effort toward the rehabilitation of the Philadelphia & Reading was taken to-day before Judge Dallas in the United States circuit court, when a hearing was given upon the petition of the receivers for authority to enter into an agreement to unite with the Olcott-Earle reorganization committee in giving effect to the provisions of the plan, and also for authority to pay the 24 per cent commission contemplated therein. Samuel Disston explained the plan of the reorganization committee, and was followed by Mr. Bijur, who appeared for the Harshorn committee and individual stockholders. Before Mr. Bijur had concluded, Judge Dallas said that owing to this being the regular day for the opening of the United States court to hear jury trials, he suggested that it would be well to refer the present petition to the master, and that he be directed to make a speedy report. There was no objection and the court made an order to this effect.

BLANKETS.

200 pair fine 10-4 White Blankets at 58c.
 One case 10-4 fine Camel's Hair Blankets, Woven Border, at 95c, worth \$1.75 to-day, at THE LEADER, 1020 Main street.

There is no medicine so often needed in every home and so admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is intended, as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Hardly a week passes but some member of the family has need of it. A toothache or headache may be cured by it. A touch of rheumatism or neuralgia quieted. The severe pain of a burn or scald promptly relieved and the sore healed in much less time than when medicine has to be sent for. A sprain may be promptly treated before inflammation sets in, which insures a cure in about one-third of the time otherwise required. Cuts and bruises should be treated immediately with this balm, which can only be done when Pain Balm is kept at hand. A sore throat may be cured before it becomes serious. A troublesome corn may be removed by applying it twice a day for a week or two. A lame back may be cured and several days of valuable time saved or a pain in the side or chest relieved without paying a doctor bill. Procure a 50 cent bottle at once and you will never regret it.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a trial bottle free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. Logan Drug Co.'s drug store.

Reliability

THE MOST RELIABLE WHISKEY ON THE MARKET

And Indorsed

BY PHYSICIANS AND USED IN LEADING HOSPITALS, HOTELS, DINING AND BOUQUET CARS, ARE

Klein's Silver Age, Duquesne, Bear Creek, Pennsylvania Rye Whiskies.

Ask your dealer for them and take no substitute. For sale everywhere.

For sale by WHEELING DRUG COMPANY, SOLE TRADING WHEELING, W. VA.

A Handsome Complexion

Is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. POMORY'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives it.

A KINGLY TREASURE.

And One Which is of Priceless Value.

It is Within the Reach of Everyone Who Wants It.

A Subject Which is Interesting People All Over This Wide Land.

The greatest treasures are those which bring the most good, which do the most towards benefiting mankind. Everywhere we go, we see sickness and suffering, until it seems as though there was not a perfectly healthy person in existence. And such is about the case, for there are very few who are not troubled in some way.

The most common complaint is nervousness. There are thousands who would not acknowledge they were nervous, and yet they feel weak and tired, and their actions show their nerves are weak and irritable. This is a dangerous condition to neglect, for it often leads to nervous prostration or other serious disease.

All kinds of nervous and chronic diseases are fearfully common, and the remedy that will cure them may well be called a kingly treasure. Such a medicine exists, and it is constantly curing these diseases. Read what Mrs. W. H. Smith, of 74 Sutton street, Providence, R. I., has to say about it:

"I was taken sick five years ago with the grippe. It left my whole system and especially my nerves in a terribly weak condition. I was dreadfully nervous, and lost almost complete control of myself. I was all discouraged and did not know what I should do."

"My limbs were swollen, my feet ached and I had pains all over my body. I got scarcely any sleep, and what little I did get did me no good. I took many remedies, but without benefit. Finally, hearing Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy highly recommended, I determined to use it."

"After taking one bottle I was almost entirely cured of all my troubles. My nerves were strong, the pains left me, the swelling disappeared, and I could sleep well. Thanks to this wonderful medicine, I am cured. I wish every sufferer might use it."

The reason why you should take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is, because it is the surest and quickest medicine in its action known. It positively and permanently cures all forms of nervous weakness and exhaustion, invigorates the blood and gives health and strength. Take it now, for Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy will do more for you than any other remedy.

It is the discovery and prescription of Dr. Greene, of 35 West Fourteenth street, New York City, the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He can be consulted free, personally or by letter. Don't miss this opportunity to get well.

POLITICAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Capt. B. B. Doyener Will Address Meetings at the Following Places, up to and Including October 23, 1894.

Wyatt, Harrison county, Tuesday, October 16, 2:30 p. m.
 Littleton, Wetzel county, Wednesday, October 17, 2:30 p. m.
 Marlton, Wetzel county, Thursday, October 18, 2 p. m.
 Silver Hill, Wetzel county, Friday, October 19, 2 p. m.
 Marshaw, Wetzel county, Saturday, October 20, 2 p. m.
 Smithfield (Archer's Fork), Wetzel county, Monday, October 22, 2 p. m.
 Pine Grove, Wetzel county, Tuesday, October 23.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15.

COMIC OPERA'S PRINCE,

Thos. Q. SEABROOKE,

And his own Opera Company and Orchestra in the above-named success.

Isle of Champagne!

THE BEST IN AMERICA.

Prices—Parquet and Dress Circle, reserved seats, \$1.50; admission \$1.00. Gallery: Reserved seats, 75c; admission, 50c. Sale of seats commencing Friday, October 12, at C. A. House's music store. oc10

OPERA HOUSE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17.

—ALL NEW AND UP TO DATE—

M. B. LEAVITT'S

Georgian Spectacular Production,

SPIDER AND FLY!

A COLOSSAL SCENIC CREATION.

Matches in all its details. The Radiant Climax of Pantomime, Spectacle, Comedy and Burlesque Brilliantly Blended.

—AS PREPARED—

All leaders in their respective lines.

Prices—Reserved seats, \$1.00. Admission, 75c and 50c. Sale of seats commencing Monday, October 15, at C. A. House's music store. oc11

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Two Nights Only, Monday and Tuesday, October 15 and 16, RICHARD & PRINGLE.

Famous + Georgia + Minstrels.

Headed by the Great BILLY KERSANDS.

Prices—15, 25, 35 and 50c. oc11

Y. M. C. A. Concerts and Lectures.